

We affirm.

Our Sole Contention is Promoting Peace.

Current UN peacekeeping needs reform as **Autesserre of Foreign Affairs in 2019** reports UN peacekeepers often fail to meet goals, and even in scenarios where the perception of peace is created, fighting reignites in the future causing 75% of missions to end in failure.

Fortunately, affirming reforms peacekeeping in two key areas.

Subpoint A is Peacebuilding. Coning of News Deeply 18 finds, peacebuilding operations are missions geared towards addressing the root cause of the conflict to end them. Problematically, **Hearn of NYU 14** adds, members of the Security Council often overlook peacebuilding efforts, resulting in a lack of political action. This is further compounded by **UN Ambassador Maya Lal** who finds in 2017, less than 1% of the funds allocated to peacekeeping are available to peacebuilding efforts, leading **Schulenberg of the CIO in 2014** to conclude, the peacebuilding commission has become marginalized, largely failing in its goals. Fortunately, affirming resolves this, as **The Pioneer 19** adds, India has advocated for diverting a portion of the current peacekeeping budget towards peacebuilding and align current operations with peacebuilding objectives. Importantly, India must have a permanent seat in order for this reform to materialize as **Arthur 18**, a “lead nation” such as India is necessary for to spearhead this peacebuilding coordination.

This reform is key, as **Columbia University in 2008** quantifies multidimensional approaches defined as peacebuilding cut the risk of renewed fighting after troops have left by 94%.

Subpoint B is Troop Participation. Currently, troop numbers are limited as **Vira of the Small Worlds Journal in 2018** reports UN missions such as in the Congo requested 100,000 troops and received less than 20% of that.

Fortunately, affirming increases troop participation in two ways.

The first is preventing troop withdrawal.

Vira finds, for decades India has been willing to provide an extensive amount of troops with the belief that it would be reimbursed in the form of recognition. Unfortunately, he continues Indian leaders have lost hope in this prospect and have shifted their mindset to the opposite. Thus he concludes Indian troop contributions going forward will be increasingly tied to their ability to be involved in the mandate generation process. This effect is already being felt as **Mampilly 18** reports Indian withdrawal of helicopters in the Congo increased casualties and hurt the mission’s outcome. Absent affirming, **Vira** continues small reductions in support would greatly hurt

current missions, but affirming would trigger a cascading reaction with countries such as Pakistan, increasing overall peacekeeping.

The second is increasing donor contributions. Currently, troop contributing countries are losing faith in the UNSC and as a result, are decreasing both troop and monetary donations in the status quo. Cooperation is simultaneously declining as **Findlay 18 and Shamir of Haaretz** report Jordan and Israel have already disagreed with missions due to mistrust with the council. Overall, **Whitaker 18** concludes, the perceived legitimacy of the council's goals dictates the willingness of donor states to cooperate. Fortunately, **Annan of the Guardian in 2015** finds affirming would increase legitimacy and thus cooperation. Increasing cooperation is key, as **Andrea of the Journal of Conflict Resolution in 2013** for every 1,000 peacekeepers deployed, cooperation by the host country increases 2%.

A key area in which more troops are needed are in Sudan. As **Oladipo 17** explains, the Sudanese crisis remains insolvable due to a lack of appropriate manpower. Increasing troops as a means of ending the Sudan conflict is essential as **Specia 18** reports 76,600 people die every year the conflict persists.

Overall, **Hultman of AJPS 13** finds the addition of 1,000 peacekeepers to a mission can decrease casualties by as much as 60% per month.

Even absent this reform scenario, affirming still creates UN legitimacy. **The UN in 2019** reports, the UNSC has become increasingly irrelevant on the global stage due to a lack of representation for many regions around the globe specifically in the African Union. However, **The Press Times 19** confirms, India is not only a developing nation, but has advocated for more representation for African countries, resolving the perceptual issue. Without legitimacy, the current peacekeeping crisis will remain. **Sambrow of the Peacekeeping Journal in 2016** confirms UN peacekeeping missions currently lack legitimacy with the host country due to a lack of representation within the UNSC. This local level legitimacy is crucial to successful operations, as **Sambrow** continues, local populations only consent and cooperate with these missions if they're seen as legitimate.

In the Congo specifically, Verweijen 17 explains the lack of cooperation on the part of the Congolese army, has prevented progress from being made. This is problematic as **Moszynski 18** quantifies 540,000 people die annually as the DRC conflict continues.

Outside of the Congo, **Sambanis of Yale in 2007** quantifiably adds, consent-based UN peacekeeping missions decreases the risk of conflict recurrence by 50% compared to non-consensual missions.

